CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

ice over No. 29 State Street. Entrance in Congress Square.

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TON CULTIVATOR.

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etters and papers (POSTAGE PAID) must to OTIS BREWER, Proprietor of the Boston, Mass.

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icultural Department.

e Town of Easton.

n was formerly a part of Taunton, set off from it and incorporated It forms the northeast corner ol county, and has a population ; in 1837 its population was This town lies midway between and Providence, and ten miles ly from Taunton. Two branches nton river water it, on which are ton mills and one woollen mill, ious iron works. The manufac- iron has been carried on exten- here, and the making of shovels, &c., is an important branch of siness. Eighty four hands were ed in 1837 in the manufacture of , spades, forks and hoes, and the of these articles was $108,000.— and woollen goods, pig iron, iron s, wire, boots, shoes, cutlery, palm ts, straw bonnets, surveyors in- nts, and shoe-pegs, are all exten- made here, and the value in that exclusive of woollen cloths, boots oes,) was $207,000.

Leach, was formerly a principal and the conductor of the iron works ston, and since his death a partner old firm has formed a new one, ost of the works are continued as ly. The General purchased exten- ood lots to supply his furnaces, and f the lots after cutting are suffered up their sprouts from the stumps *no more* land is brought into cul- n than was in that state thirty years Farming is not the principal object ston, and the most active young refer the factory to the farm; yet a proportion of the town might be tilled and made to produce well a judicious system of husbandry.— rincipal deficiency of the soils in nd the adjoining towns is a want of actness, and a consequent power to the moisture which falls from the s, and the manures which are appled d the vegetable growth.

od corn and good rye and wheat can eadily produced, and with far less than in heavy, springy, rocky soils. he dressing from the barn yard and og-stye must be so often repeated he expense has been found too heavy he profits, and many fields and pas- s have been suffered to run to wood. pastures in these light soils yield but in a dry season after the last of June, the dairy is not attracted to so much other parts of the Commonwealth— the time will yet come when these s will be more productive—when the er will learn how easy a matter it is medy any natural defect in his soil e application of matter as durable e soil itself—matter which will change nature of a soil seemingly barren, and er it as fertile as any valley of the t.

r factories give a home market for productions of the farmers superior to which will be employed at the west a century to come, and he who under- nds his interest will raise his produce he vicinity of a good market in pre- ence to seeking a new abode among se who have an abundance for sale but e no inducements to purchase.

ow few in our state have ever attempted *y permanent* improvement in the texture composition of their sandy loams? We y not guess correctly, but in our hum- e opinion not one farmer in a thousand s ever considered it feasible to so alter the nature of his soil as to render it permanently productive.

It should be borne in mind that we have as many square rods in an acre as they have at the west, and we can consequently obtain as large a harvest on such a square as they can when we have put our acre in order. The first question will then be what is the expense of rendering one of our acres, which is well located, as rich—as permanently rich—as one of theirs.—We should next compare the market prices of produce, and should consider that our high prices are giving us an *annual* advantage over those who must depend on distant markets; and that we are never obliged to sell our produce, as they often are, at less than a fair compensation for harvesting the same.

The iron ore for the factories is obtained from various places. Great quantities of ore were formerly fished up from the bottom of *Mashapay* pond in Sharon and the small bits picked out and separated from the mass.

Closet Farming.

We notice in our multitude of exchange papers which come to us from all parts of the Union, and from Canada to boot, various directions to farmers to secure their hay harvest without exposing themselves or their hay to the scorching rays of the sun. If this can be done it will prove a most capital affair as we may then hope for the actual assistance of those who cannot bear the heat and the open air, but whose farming operations are usually limited to the extent of a sheet of paper spread out in the shade of the parlor.

The old maxim was, "make hay while the sun shines" and this had become the general law of the land till some closet farmers made the discovery that hay changed its color from green to brown when exposed to the sun, and that a better mode would be to pile it in heaps soon after cutting and let it heat and cure without losing a leaf or the admirable green color which it exhibits while growing!—Proofs have been presented to show that hay made in this way is superior to any made in the old mode, and our opinion is frequently asked in the premises. The answer that we uniformly give is that hay dried in the sun is sweeter and contains more nourishment than that which is cured in the shade, and we have never yet seen any satisfactory evidence to prove that hay is more valuable when it has not been exposed to the sun.

Another item of advice allied to the former, is given with all appearance of wisdom:—"To begin early in the morning, work till ten, and then rest during the hottest part of the day to be refreshed for the afternoon's labors." Now we have no objection to early mowing, but if we rest long at noon day we may be late in raking; and though the dew is no damage to green grass it will injure the color of half made hay more than all the exposure is objected to at mid day. When the burthen is large the hay should be stirred up often unless we would expose it to the weather for more than two days; and the oftener it is stirred the more ready will it be for the rake on the first day.

But farther, we run great risks by neglecting our hay between the hours of ten and five in the afternoon. Showers are quite as likely to come in these hours as in any, and as hay is now spread out we must be constantly on our guard and ready to pile it in heaps in case of a threatened shower. An experienced hay maker will loose but a very trifling portion if he keeps on the watch from ten to five.

We have known forty tons to be housed without injuring more than a single ton—and thirty nine of the forty sold as good merchantable hay. But in order to do this the makers must not be afraid of the sun or the air. They must expect to suffer a little change of color as well as the hay while it is drying, and no harm is done. When farmers have become so effeminate that they cannot bear the noon day sun they will do well to quit the business and go into the shade. This exposure to the rays of the sun is not half so terrible to one who is used to it as to him who is generally in the shade; and the business most to be dreaded in a hot day is unloading hay in a tight barn; out door labor is not half so prejudicial to health as the stifled air of the hay mow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Grass Seeding---Tight Lacing, &c.

CONCORD, July 10, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

As I have not concluded to *stop* the Cultivator, I wish you would give me credit for another year, from some time in March, when the enclosed should have been forwarded.

On seeding lands to grass, sir, I should like to read something in your paper, also, on the most profitable disposition to make of refuse apples, in Autumn.

For the particular benefit of *one* farmer daughter, will you say a few words on tight lacing?

Your convenient attention to these subjects, will ensure you still farther the regards of your ob't. servant,

W. D. BROWN.

We congratulate Mr. Brown on his determination not to "stop the Cultivator," for we have never known one to stop it without being sorry for it on the very next Saturday.

In regard to seeding lands to grass, we shall not let the proper time pass by without dwelling particularly upon the subject, for we consider it of the greatest importance to the New England husbandman to attend closely to this business and to adopt the best modes of increasing his stock of hay. Some of us have made much improvement in this important branch of farming within a few years past, and we hope to see an extension of it throughout our country.

The time is now past for sowing grass seed among Indian corn hills—a practice which works well on soils where the seed is liable to be summer killed—also where the ground is so wet in the spring that seed cannot be sown in season. But the time we prefer for sowing, whensoever grounds can be prepared for it, is about the first of September; whether we sow on meadow or swamp land newly prepared for the purpose: on old fields which have been recruited through the summer by green crops; or on green sward land ploughed up in August when all the rowan crop has been nicely buried by means of a good plough, and the sour grasses, rushes, brushes, briers, &c., have also been laid below the furrow to be converted at once to manure.

Different processes will be required for different lands, and every farmer must exercise his own judgment after hearing what may be said and learning *what has been done* on lands similar to his own.—But farmers in this vicinity are now very generally adopting the plan of fall seeding in preference to spring-seeding to grass when the state of their tilled crops will admit of it. A farmer who has low bog land which he intends to bring into English grass cannot begin too soon upon it after haying is over. Much of the turf and surface matter may now be pared and laid up to the sun to be burnt before seeding time, and low lands can never be managed so well as in August and September. We shall dwell particularly on this subject in future numbers.

APPLES are valuable for hogs, for cows, and for horses, but there is much difference in apples as in any of these animals. Hogs that are permitted to eat windfalls, and to have the range of the orchard will increase the value of that faster than the value of their own bodies. They destroy the worms in the apples, and diminish the numbers of flies which pincture the fruit in summer; but no farmer should put so high an estimate on apples for hogs as some extravagant writers have done.—They are excellent when boiled with other food, but in general they are not equal to potatoes for fattening pork. A man may make a dinner on fried apples; but he will make a much better dinner on pork and apples fried together.

On *tight lacing* we have yet written but little, though we have often selected from other papers good articles on the subject. How shall we persuade our pretty female readers to neglect foreign fashions, and to suffer their own beautiful forms, as well as their faces, to assume the admirable contour which was evidently designed by their Creator? They well know that tight lacing is extremely prejudicial to health. It causes them immediate pain as it stops the free circulation of the fluids designed to keep in harmonious action "The Harp of thousand strings."

But so long as the young gallants of our sex will continue to admire the *form* of the wasp in the female figure, and to reject as vulgar every shape and attitude which is natural and easy, we may expect our belles to reject the counsels of the wise and the prudent until it shall be too late to remedy the deformities which their own follies have induced. We look to our young men to improve the fashions and the manners of the female sex. And we regard the ladies as the most potent reformers of the views of our own.

We should have but few libertines if females should not regard with indulgent eyes the too ardent admirers of their own sex, and be ready to pardon every trespass on the score of extreme sensibility to their irresistible charms. And absurd female fashions would not long continue had we no silly fops among us to countenance or to admire them. [ED.

Report on the Silk Culture.

Among the reports made at the late meeting of the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society, was one on the Culture of Silk from the pen of J. W. Allen, Esq., which places the practicability, utility, and necessity of the culture in a very lucid and forcible point of view. This is a subject which in our opinion should not be suffered to sleep until the culture of silk has taken as firm a hold as the culture of cotton has in our country. What has been done, is sufficient to show what energy for which Americans are famed, is directed to this point. We should be pleased to extract largely, but have room for only the following:—

"If it requires a quarter of an acre of land to produce wheat sufficient for one barrel of flour, worth five dollars, the same extent of land appropriated to the culture of silk, might, and should produce ten pounds of silk worth sixty dollars. The transportation of a pound of silk worth six dollars, will cost no more than a pound of flour worth three cents. The cultivation of an acre of mulberry trees, need not exceed double the expense of a corn crop. But if our estimate be too large by one half, the product would still yield a much better return than any other crop."

The above reasoning is not quite so conclusive as some we have seen. A quarter acre will produce leaves enough for silk of twelve times the value of flour from the same land—hence the writer jumps at the conclusion that silk must be the more profitable of the two; but the economist enquires whether it will demand *more* than twelve times the labor to turn his mulberry leaves to cash than it would require to turn his wheat? This is the real question. [ED.

Blight or Mildew in Wheat.

There are very few years in which millions of dollars are not lost to the farmers of the United States by Mildew or blight, and this fact is sufficient to justify the most anxious care to discover the cause of the disease, and a method of preventation. That the mildew or blight is a fungus or parasitic plant, is well known to all who have paid attention to the subject, but as it never fixes on a plant in a sound healthy condition, the cause of the disease which invites it, is the real question at issue. This subject, in consequence of the damage it has occasioned to the crops in Pennsylvania, within a few years, has of late attracted much attention among the practical and scientific farmers of that state, and several papers on blight have been read before the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture. Two of these have fallen under our notice; one by Kenderton Smith, Esq. and the other by James Gowan, Esq.—Both are papers exhibiting much acquaintance with the subject, are written with ability, and a short notice of them, showing the opposite conclusions at which they arrive, may be useful.

Col. Smith's paper, which created no little sensatian at the time it was published, attributes the great prevalence of mildew to the practice now so prevalent (and which, if not objectionable for the cause stated, so important to the farmer) of sowing grass seeds upon wheat, or in other words by an effort to secure two crops at once, putting the safety of the most valuable in great danger.

Col Kenderton Smith says,

"The mated coat of grass when thoroughly saturated in moist seasons, by impending the sun's rays causes an access of moisture in the soil, and preserves the earth at the root of the grain too cold and wet to maintain a healthy vegetation of the plant at its near approach to maturity. * * * This checks and renders languid the circulation of the sap at the very time when nature indicates that not only the *stalk* but the *soil* should be basking in the heat which prevails at that season of the year."

Mr. Gowan dissents from this opinion in toto, and insists that the grass has no influence in producing mildew, but on the contrary to certain extent it operates as a preventive. He says—

"I hold that the prevailing cause of blight in this country is owing to the *sudden heat and cold* to which the wheat is often exposed in June and beginning of July—and this I will attempt to explain. The wheat plants at the period of filling, naturally send up or yield most generously the juice requisite to furnish the heads with seed or grain. This process will be more or less accelerated by the action of the sun, in proportion as he is mild or intense. If the heat be great and of two or three days continuance, the plants will be greatly excited. In this state, should the sun suddenly withdraw, the wheat exposed to a merciless N. W. or N. E. that sinks the temperature instanter some 20°, the chilling cold of which no instrument can fully represent, animal and vegetable life being only capable of realizing it—is it to be wondered that so sudden a check to the pulsation of the excited wheat plant should prove fatal to them? The cold winds blowing on the head and neck of the plant, chills it at the very point of exposure, the head becomes languid or torpid, while from the density of the plants and the heat of the earth, there is a genial heat and moisture below—the fountain that supplied the head keeps bubbling up and flowing on, but the functions of the head reservoir or conduits in such a case the *fountain* or conduits must burst; both or either do, and hence the rust that is observed on the plants, which is but the outward sign of the disease that is preying on the vitals within. After a lapse of a day or days the sun returns and blazes on the diseased head, which having neither health or moisture in it, cannot wither and die under his influence. This, then, is the prevailing cause of the blight of wheat in our climate."

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? May not these antagonist writers both be partly right, and both be partly wrong? Both agree that there must be a great degree of heat, both that there must be an excess of moisture to produce blight, both that there is a forced and unnatural vegetation, and so far they are doubtless correct. Col. Smith maintains that the "matted grass" keeps the soil cold and wet; Mr. Gowan that this covering preserves a "genial heat and moisture," and here, of course they are as wide apart as the poles. If this covering of grass produce cold in the soil, it must be by evaporation; but evaporation from a covered surface proceeds so slowly that such an effect is rarely ever produced. On the contrary such a covering of grass preserves the temperature of the soil, by preventing both radiation and evaporation, and here, we think, Mr. Gowan is right. But if, all appear willing to concede, the disease arises from too great an accumulation of vegetable juices in the vessels of the plant, caused by heat and moisture, the two grand agents of all vegetable growth, then a reduction of temperature at the root of the plant would be the most effectual means of checking this accumulation, and for this purpose a free circulation of air, and a clean surface, admitting of both radiation and evaporation, would be most efficient, and here, we think Col. Smith comes nearest the mark.

We have, in the course of our farming, experienced the bad effects of blight to a considerable extent, and have hence been induced to examine the subject with more attention. A few years since a field of sixteen acres of beautiful wheat was so injured, that it was not worth the labor of cutting: it was, in fact, totally destroyed. In this case, and in all others, where our wheat has felt the blight, the attack has been preceded by warm, close, sultry weather, with frequent showers, and every circumstance favorable to a rapid vegetation. The vessels of the plant were evidently unnaturally excited and pressed, and at the same time the continued moisture softened the still tender cuticle or covering of the stem, and lessened its powers of resistence. The microscope shows that in this state the covering bursts or cracks longitudinally, the partially elaborated juices escape, and these, it seems to us, furnish a nidus or place of reception for the minute seeds of the fungi, which always accompanies blight, and the seeds or sporules of which constitute the red powder or rust always found on wheat that is blighted.

Atmospheric agencies have a great influence, doubtless, in causing the disease of wheat, but we have not been accustomed to attribute so much effect to changes of temperature as does Mr. Gowan; and it struck us as not a little singular, that while the first half of his paper is devoted to proving that sudden changes of temperature are the cause of this evil, the last part should be an argument to prove the frequency of this disease in British wheat, a country where the climate is more equable, the range of the thermometer less, and the changes less sudden and extreme than in almost any other.

But we do not believe that sowing grass seeds with wheat, or the most sudden and extreme changes of temperature, will always produce blight, or that a perfect freedom from *all plant* will always exempt it. Experience negatives this position. The sixteen acres of wheat above alluded to was not sown with grass seeds, yet was lost; and the tens of thousand of acres annually sown with wheat and clover satisfactorily shows that something besides "matted gross" is required to cause blight.

Wheat, early sown, on soils naturally dry, or made so by draining, we have found to escape blight more certainly than any other. It has usually passed the stage in which mildew commences, before the season arrives in which the causes of that disease are most active.—On the contrary, late sown wheat does not come forward until the hot suitry heats of the summer have come on, and these when combined with moisture are most sure to produce mildew. Wheat that is winter killed badly, is frequently so much retarded as to be overtaken by mildew and rendered worthless. If one part of a field or neighborhood is lower than another, the lowest part usually suffers most. Wheat highly manured, especially if sown late, rarely escapes being more or less blighted; and for this reason, fresh or unfermented manure

In England, in districts subject to blight, it is customary to sweep the wheat fields, while the crop is in the stage most liable to its attack, with a rope carried by two men, and as long as the width of the lands, or the labor of carrying will permit. The rope drawn in this way agitates the grain, and causes the superfluous moisture to be dislodged from the stalk and head, thus preventing that softening which would ensure if the moisture was allowed to remain. This "roping of wheat" is sometimes repeated several times in the season, particularly if the weather is favorable to the development of the mildew, or symptoms of the disease exhibit themselves in the grain. It has been found by experiment, that if the grain is so far advanced as to be fully in the milk at the time of the attack, that if the grain is cut at once, and is cured in a proper manner, the grain will be far better, and make better flour, than if allowed to stand. When cut in this way, the stem contains as much elaborated sap nearly as the perfection of the grain will require, but if this is allowed to escape, as it will if the disease progresses, the berry will be deprived of all its proper nourishment, and the consequence will be shriveled worthless grain.

The conclusions at which we have arrived respecting blight, are as follows:

1. That an excess of sap hurts the skin or epidermis of the plant, and by allowing the juice necessary to the perfection of the berry to escape, causes it to shrink.—2. That in this extravasated juice the sporules of the wheat fungi, fix themselves, their roots penetrating the stem and thus increasing the evil, while their speedily matured seeds, shed over the grain, give the red appearance so characteristic of mildew.—3. The blight rarely attacks wheat unless a degree of temperature above 70° has for several days been indicated, accompanied by a great quantity of moisture, and a stagnant condition of the atmosphere.—4. That late sown, or highly manured wheat, is more liable to the blight than that which matures early, or that grown on soils where the manure has been applied to some previous crop.—5. That while a thick coating of grass, by preventing a free circulation of air around the plant, equalizing the temperature, and freeing them from useless moisture, has a tendency to produce blight, it will not do so, unless the other predisposing causes we have enumerated, are also present.—6. That the sowing of clover and grass seeds with wheat is of so much consequence to the wheat grower, is such an essential means of fertilizing the soil, and such an important part in a well conducted rotation, that it ought not to be abandoned, except on the clearest evidence, such as we think has not yet been produced, that it is the primary cause of blight, and certainly not until other means of prevention have been tried and failed.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

National Defence.

All sorts of opinions.

It cannot be expected that our Legislators will agree on all points and perhaps it is not desirable that they should. And though most of our politicians agree that the country should be defended, yet we see them as strenuously battling in regard to the mode of accomplishing the object as they are wont to do when a tender conscience gives them a nudge on a constitutional question.

Some are advocates for fortyfying our principal harbors that the most important points may be prepared for any sudden onset by a foreign force — others contend that our coast is so extensive that we must depend principally on water-craft to repel an invading foe — that we cannot fortify the whole coast and that it is idle to erect barriers on a few stations, when an enemy has his choice of a thousand through which to make an inroad. A third party would rely principally on our militia, or other land forces, and would multiply our facilities for transporting troops from the interior to the sea coast, from the centre to the northern borders of the country.

In the winter of 1812 when the war with England was brewing — when the steam had risen to 98 degrees before the engines were constructed — when the whole nation thought we had cause enough for war but differed in regard to the culprits which should first enjoy the benefit of our castigations, — when we had more wrath than powder — more sailors than ships of war to avenge our maritime wrongs, — when the almost unanimous opinion was that it would be the height of folly to contend with Great Britain on her favorite element — that if we built ships she would surely take them since we could not hope soon to build a navy equal to her own. At this same session of Congress, the Hon. Mr Lloyd, a member from the Suffolk District, proposed to that body to build thirty Frigates of thirty-six guns each!

He said we had cause enough for war with both England and France, and as the latter had been the first aggressor, he would punish her first — but if the nation chose to select her rival for an enemy, he would attack that rival, not in Canada, where the cries of distress would make no impression on the authors of our wrongs, but on the ocean where her commerce lay. He said it was not necessary to wait till we could build a navy equal to that of Britain. We were distant and she could spare but a small part of her naval force on the American station; and she would be exposed to all the accidents incidental to a stormy coast and a hostile population.

Mr. Lloyd said if we would build and man this number of Frigates as we could build and man them, he would warrant they should all give a good account of themselves. That they would fall upon the unprotected commerce of England and carry consternation to the [illegible] would soon be sick of this game and would cry out to their sovereign for peace. We do not profess to give the precise language of the Honorable member on this occasion; but these were his sentiments and he stood almost alone in support of them. Subsequent events showed how able a statesman he was and how prophetic his vision.

Our position is now stronger than when that Patriot spoke. Thirty years have given us the advantage in relative strength. Our Ships and our Frigates will now "give a good account of themselves," but we must not abandon our harbors. We must have our strong holds for retreat whenever such a movement may suit our convenience. It is folly to say we will fortify none of our harbors because of our extended line of sea coast. We must have places of security to store the rich prizes we may bring to land as well as to repair and to rebuild our instruments of war.

We have no expectation of immediate war — Prudent councils may avoid it for a long time to come, but we must be ready, ever ready, for such a direful calamity; and we know of no surer method to keep an enemy at bay than by letting him know we have weapons as good as his, and that the work of destruction is a game at which more than one may play.

"MADAM ADOLPH, the lady gifted in the Philosophy of the mind, has opened the "Book of Fate" to the citizens of Lowell, telling the good people in that city of spinning jennies, their future destinies. She has taken apartments at the American Hotel." [Times.

The good people of Lowell, in imitation of the Sages in Boston, ought to appoint immediately a committee of Lawyers, Doctors, and Clergymen, to investigate this subject, and to inform the public how much reliance can be placed on the predictions of this Fortune-teller. It is quite as important that they should know, before paying their money, whether they are to receive their money's worth, as it would be to learn whether a person in magnetic sleep, with his eyes bandaged, can see more clearly than when he is awake.

The Person of Jesus Christ.

A very large number of our exchange papers have been copying a description of the person of Jesus Christ; this is said to have been found in an ancient manuscript, sent by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, to the Senate of Rome.

The same description found its way into the newspapers thirty or forty years ago, and it was then considered a fiction by most people who were qualified to judge.

The editor of the Worcester Ægis says he has seen a church record where it was entered two hundred years ago. That it is enough to say, the principal Magistrates of Judea at that period are known, and that no such officer as Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, is mentioned in history.

Latest from Washington.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House have reported a revenue bill — this proposes to raise the duties on nearly all articles imported to 20 per cent. on the value. The fortification bill has passed the House by a very large majority, 145 to 66. This is one of the very few subjects on which members have not shown the cloven foot of party.

The Senate spent the whole of Tuesday on Mr. Clay's bank bill. Mr. Calhoun offered some amendments — Mr. Benton spoke at considerable length — he said he cared not whether a single senator kept his seat to hear him, for he spoke to be heard by the country. Mr. Walker offered an amendment — he said he believed a considerable majority of the Senate, not less than five, were in favor of a bank in some form or other, and it was his object to make it as little objectionable as possible.

Proceedings of the Friends of a National Bank at their Public Meeting held in Boston, fifteenth July, 1841.

This is the title of a pamphlet sent to us by a Committee of the Meeting. A copy has been sent on to the President of the United States, to the Heads of Departments, and to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

BOSTON is named as the most proper place for the Mother Bank, or head of the institution, and we are inclined to think Boston would be preferable to Washington; — but we are not so much attached to Banking as to be very desirous for the multiplication of these institutions in any place until we can adopt better systems of banking than have yet been proposed.

We are fully aware of our need of a national currency, which shall consist in part, of something rather lighter than silver and gold; — but the public have suffered so often by the fraudulent acts of banking companies that they will long be looked upon with distrust; — and it is our humble opinion that, no *paper* should ever be allowed by any government to circulate *as money* without a pledge, *on the part of the government*, that every dollar shall be redeemed in silver and gold.

The Georgia Journal.

This is a respectable weekly paper, published at Milledgeville, by Steele & Theweatt, at $3 per annum, payable in advance.

We ask the Publishers where they found the article published in their paper of the 13th inst., entitled "Location of a Farmhouse?" No credit is given. We often find in our exchange papers articles which we never indited or copied, credited to us. This is more gross than the neglect to give any credit whatever — and we are not grateful for any such favors.

Burglary in Medford.

A scoundrel calling his name William Jones, broke into the Medford house on Wednesday morning and stole some small articles. One of the boarders awoke and sprang up and seized him, but the culprit escaped and fled towards suit and overhauled him and took him back.— He was committed for lack of bail in the sum of $700 to take his trial at the Common Pleas.

Bloody Affray.

In Lancaster County, (Ky.,) the effect of going armed was sadly displayed in the encounter of two men, one of whom fancied he had been insulted by the other. The person assailed drew a pistol and shot the other on the spot.— We have not received the particulars and know not which was most in fault.

Remarks on the Distribution Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Winthrop of the Suffolk District, has our thanks for a copy of his remarks in the House of Representatives. He has proved himself an able advocate of this measure which has been carried by a pretty large majority.

Erratum.

The reader will find on our first page some words mis-spelt, and that one or two should be supplied. If he will take the trouble on himself this week, we will endeavor to attend to it for him hereafter.

FROM FLORIDA. A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, under date of July 12th, says that thus far, as was expected, Halleck Tustenuggee has succeeded in concealing himself among the dense scrub which covers the sandy plains of the Ocklawaha; and in his opinion, should twice the number of troops now operating in that vicinity be put in motion, they would find themselves 'at fault,' upon the trial and cunning of that restless chief. Private Jacob Seigle, of Company G., 2d Infantry, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a musket while in the vicinity of Withlacooche, on the 26th ult. Private Beasle, of the same Company was also wounded by the same discharge.

A CASE OF CRIM. CON. An examination was last week held before Justices Hooker and Bridgman, occupying three days, upon a complaint made by a gentleman of Longmeadow, charging an old gentleman, sixty or more years of age, a preacher, residing in Ellington, Conn., with criminal conversation with a young girl, since married, of seventeen.

The examination, from the character and profession of the accused, as well as the standing of other parties, excited much curiosity. A great many witnesses were examined in behalf of the Commonwealth and of the accused. It was very strong testimony on both sides, and conflicting. The examination resulted in the discharge of the accused. [Hampden Post.

FIRE. About eleven o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in the second story of the house No. 201 Washington street, occupied by Mrs. Judkins as a fancy dry goods store, which, though speedily extinguished, was, we regret to say, attended with loss to the amount of about $200—700 being in cash, which Mrs. J. had prepared to start with in the next packet to make purchases at Halifax. The fire it is supposed originated from some matches which were by accident emptied on the floor. Mrs. J. was insured for $1000.

FIRE! Savannah, July 15, 12, M.—This morning, about three o'clock, a fire was discovered at Dr. Daniell's rice plantation, in South Carolina, opposite this city.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

FRIDAY, July 16. *Senate.* On motion of Mr. Clay the bank bill was put aside and the loan bill taken up—a long and spirited debate ensued which occupied the whole day.

House. Several unimportant resolutions were offered. The fortification bill was then taken up, and after a long debate it was agreed to take the bill out of the committee on Saturday by a majority of one.

SATURDAY, July 17. *Senate.* The day was occupied in the discussion of the Loan Bill from the House, which has been retarded by debate and amendment in almost every possible form, it being the evident design of the opposition to encumber it with amendments so that it may go back to the House, and thus to withhold supply for the Treasury, which was stated by Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to be required immediately—there being on the 13th inst. but nine hundred thousand dollars on hand—not enough to last a fortnight.

The loan bill was then taken up, and Mr. Allen offered a provision that after the money authorised to be raised under the bill had been applied to the actual wants of the Treasury, the remainder should go for the defence of the country. This was debated by Messrs. Clay, Allen, Huntington, Calhoun and Walker; after which it was rejected; yeas 19, nays 24.

Mr. Woodbury moved to strike out "twenty millions," (the amount of the bill,) and insert "six millions." This was advocted by Messrs. Woodbury, Calhoun, Wright and Young, and opposed by Mr. Evans, who, with his accustomed financial clearness, examined the state of the Treasury, and showed by statistics and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the actual deficit in the Treasury for the current year was nine millions of dollars, and who advocated the whole amount as necessary to provide against possible contingencies, and not being objectionable on account of interests, while it lay dormant in the Treasury, as the bill contended that the amount only as required should be borrowed. The amendment was rejected—yeas 21; nays 26.

The bill was read a third time, and the question being on its passage, Mr. Calhoun still intimating a desire to speak on the bill, on motion adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

House. Mr. Arnold of Tennessee moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the resolution to stop debate on the Fortification Bill today at 2 o'clock. The motion was carried and the vote reconsidered.

The House, (Mr. Winthrop in the Chair,) resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the fortification bill—and after a debate by Messrs. Underwood and others, the Committee rose without action on the bill.

A resolution was adopted, to stop the debate on said bill, Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

MONDAY, July 20. *Senate.* The President sent a message to the Senate, recommending the revival of the neutrality law, which is about to expire. The subject will probably give rise to some discussion in Congress.

Petitions were presented from the Board of Trade of New York, in favor of a National Bank and a Bankrupt Law. The memorial of the meeting in the Park against a National Bank was also presented.

The Loan Bill was taken up, and after a protracted discussion was passed by a vote of 23 to 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Morehead, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Smith, of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—20.

House. The Fortification Bill was again taken up, and discussed, but no new arguments were offered.

Mr. McKay contended that our fortifications had not been neglected and that they ought to be in a good condition, after the expenditure upon them of such large sums in the last twelve years.

Mr. Randall, of Md., and others contended, in reply, that the forts were in a very neglected and shameful condition, even when completed.

To-morrow the bill comes out of Committee.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. certain officers and persons in the employ of the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Corporation, for an alleged assault upon the person of David Ruggles, a colored man, in forcibly removing him from one of the cars on said road, under a regulation of the corporation, requiring "passengers to take such seats as the conductor may direct," which has been on trial in the Police Court, for two days past, before Special Justice Crapo, the court decided last evening that the defendants were not guilty, and they were accordingly discharged. Burage for Commonwealth, Colby for defendants. [New Bedford Register.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Peleg Sprague, Judge of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.

POSTMASTERS.

Robert M. Riddle, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; John C. Montgomery, at Philadelphia.

HARRISON'S TOMB. The remains of Wm. Harrison repose on the banks of the Ohio, in a simple vault, with nothing merely for show, and none of the decorations of art. Its situation is very beautiful, with reference to either the river or country in its rear. A few trees, of the original forest stand around in its rear. By another year, the grass will be creeping up its sides, and the wild flowers be bending towards it.

NO GO.—A Tennesee editor says that "several of the gentlemen from the United States employed by the British Government to instruct the natives of India in the cultivation of cotton, have returned home. They complain of the climate and its diseases, and have no faith in the enterprise of cotton growing in that region."

The Louisville Journal says — "if Congress adjourn without doing anything for the country, the members will find it best to go home across lots. If they take the high-roads, they will hear along the whole routes, the hisses of an injured people."

TIME TO DIE. On the 4th, an old man, with snow white locks and tattered garments, walked to the wharf at Ashtabula, Ohio, saying, "This is the day for me to die," threw himself into the lake and was drowned.

The sloop of war Preble, which arrived at Marseilles on the 19th, when off Toulon, parted company with the ship Sea, Delano, for Washington, with the statue of Washington, from Leghorn on board.

Marshal Soult has issued an order against the discussion of military affairs by officers of the French Army in the public press. He says he does not like *thinking* bayonets and *reasoning epaulets.*

Seward, Brown, Madison, and Warrick, the four negroes convicted of the horrid murder committed in St. Louis, a few months ago, were hung in that city on the 9th instant.

Great Fire at Watertown.

Yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, a disastrous fire broke out in Watertown, which, notwithstanding the most untiring efforts of the inhabitants, assisted by the fire departments of Cambridge and Waltham, destroyed a vast amount of property. The fire originated in the stable belonging to the Spring Hotel; and the wind blowing from south-west communicated the flames to nearly every building situated within its range to leeward, for nearly a mile. The Hotel, together with the furniture, sustained considerable damage, and would probably have been consumed had it not been a brick building, with a slate roof. To this fortunate circumstance may be attributed the preservation of those buildings situated on the north-east side of Main street.

Mr. John Clark's grocery store caught fire, and was nearly reduced to a heap of ashes—stock partly saved.

Mr. Francis Lathe's bakery and house, almost new buildings, were both destroyed.

Mr. Lathe, we regret to learn, left home last Tuesday, to a journey to Vermont, and is said to be the greatest individual sufferer by the fire, having had all his property entirely consumed.

The barber's shop and dwelling house occupied by Mr. John Lenox, were both destroyed.

Mr. Loud's house and out-buildings were also burnt down.

Mr. Dana's house and furniture sustained considerable damage — insured for about $800.

Mrs. Stratton's house and furniture were also much damaged — insured for $500.

Mr. Wm. Sherwin's house, also sustained some damage. A wood lot, belonging to the estate of J. P. Bradlee, Esq., caught fire in three places, and property to a considerable amount was damaged.

A field of rye, the property of Gen. Winthrop, situated about a mile to leeward of where the fire originated, was burnt up.

The new dwelling house, owned by Col. Livermore, was several times on fire, and was only with the utmost exertion saved from destruction.

While the several fire departments were engaged in arresting the progress of the flames where the fire originated, several sparks had lodged in the upper part of Rev. Dr. Converse Francis's meeting-house, and before the least suspicion of its danger was entertained it was discovered to be in a blaze; and, notwithstanding the most unremitting efforts of firemen and citizens generally, it was reduced to a heap of ruins. It was a beautiful new building, having been erected in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, at an expense of sixteen thousand dollars. Its interior was fitted up in elegant style, with several beautiful pieces of appropriate furniture, among which was an organ of great value. It was insured for eight thousand dollars.

Engine companies were also present from West Cambridge, Newton, Brighton, and East Cambridge, who all vied with each other to render the most effectual service.— We have been informed that assistance was solicited from the Fire Department of Boston, but not granted.

This is the most disastrous fire which has taken place in this vicinity for several years. The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated at nearly $40,000. [Post.

Horrid Assault.

We copy from the Philadelphia United States Gazette of Monday, the following account of an attrocious assault.

The schooner DANIEL WEBSTER arrived at our wharves yesterday, under command of the mate, Mr. Williams, and having in custody a man, named James Crugar, who is charged with the murder of Capt. Augustus Phelps, under the following circumstances. James Crugar, his wife, and four children, took passage for this city from New York, in the Daniel Webster, and during the voyage, Crugar's conduct was Friday night, when outside the Capes, a heavy blow came on, and the Captain was forced to lie by until it cleared. This seemed to awaken the anger of Crugar, who spoke to the Captain in such a manner that he had to be carried below. The next morning the vessel proceeded on her course, and about six o'clock, the mate, who was at the wheel, remarked to the Capt., 'If you get your glass you can see the lighthouse.' Capt P. got his glass, and was in the act of looking in the direction indicated, when Crugar came aft, picked up a sharp wood axe which was lying by the caboose, and springing at the Captain, was in the act of striking when the mate called out, 'My God, save yourself.' The Captain immediately started, turned half round, and received the blow of the axe on his neck and jaw.

The mate immediately seized Crugar, who made a most powerful resistance, tearing handfuls of hair from the mate's head, and causing great trouble before he was mastered. He was finally conquered and bound, and in this state brought to the city. A brief examination was held before the Mayor, at which the evidence of Williams was given, and the prisoner committed for a further hearing this morning. Upon his arrival at the prison he again became very unruly, and required some force to subdue him. The steamboat Sun, which arrived yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from Cape May, brings the information that at the time the boat left Captain Phelps still survived, but in so low a state, as to forbid the hope of recovery."

Naval engagement in the River Plate.

Rio Janeiro papers received at this office, contain Monte Video dates to the 27th of May.

An engagement took place on the 24th, between the Monte Video Squadron, under Com. Coe, and that of Buenos Ayres, under Admiral Brown. The former consisted of six vessels, and the latter of three. Brown, however, had the best artillery, and his vessels were larger, and manned chiefly with seamen, while Coe's were chiefly manned with landsmen. The account states that notwithstanding these disadvantages, Coe gallantly sustained his adversary's fire for three hours. He then found it expedient to retire, and arrived at Monte Video without the loss of any of his vessels, which, however, suffered much damage. He had 12 men killed and 20 wounded, including Lieut. Shannon. Brown had only six or eight men wounded, and his vessels suffered very little damage. They were on the 27th at anchor off Monte Video. Coe was repairing his vessels with all speed, and then intended to try his luck again. The writer is however of opinion that he ought not to do so, but should wait for a committee of Lawyers, Doctors, and Clerthe corvette Vegara, recently purchased, when he would stand some chance of success. He also states that one of Coe's schooners, on the 26th, deserted to the enemy. [N. York Jour. of Commerce.

CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA. The Wilmington, North Carolina Chronicle, states that there is a fair prospect for an abundant harvest of corn in that State, and that the rice on Cape Fear River promises well. It will be remembered that North Carolina is a very large producer of corn.

STORM IN CINCINNATI. There was a violent thunder storm in Cincinnati on the 11th of July, during which several houses were struck by lightning. The great fall of rain it was feared might injure the crops.

We learn from the New Haven Palladium, that another collision occurred between the steamboats Telegraph and Cleopatra, on Friday evening last. [Hartford Times.

Petty Knavery Exposed.

A lady passing through ——— street, on Thursday last, observed that, just after a young girl had gone along, a man stooped upon the sidewalk, apparently picked up something, and then, looking stealthily around, slunk into a stable yard near at hand. The lady suspecting from the movement that the girl had lost something which the man had picked up, watched her movements, and presently saw her turn round and retrace her steps, looking anxiously on the ground. The lady went up to her and asked her if she had lost anything. The girl answered that she had lost a five dollar bill.— The lady then told her that she had seen a man pick up something, and pointed to where he had gone. "Do go with me," said the girl, "and point him out, or else I shall not get it again." The lady went with her through the stable yard, to the back part, where was a cluster of persons, one of whom, on seeing them, stepped behind a chaise to escape notice. "That's the man behind that chaise, who has got your money," said the lady. The man saw there was no room for argument, and restored the girl her $5, which he had snugly stowed away for future occasion. The profuse thanks of the girl to the lady, showed that the sum, though small, was important to her. Perhaps the "accomplished financier" who was thus dishonestly appropriating what was none of his, has since reflected that honesty is the most comfortable policy. [Post.

THE SHIP-OF-WAR OHIO. The gallant Commodore HULL, held a levee yesterday morning, on board the Ohio, now lying in our harbor, at which, we understand, about two hundred gentlemen were present. A friend who was fortunate enough to be one of the number, informs us that Commodore Hull and his officers are all in good health,—that they were welcomed on board the ship with unequivocal marks of hospitality and politeness—that the crew exhibited indications of the most perfect discipline and cheerfulness—and the beauty, neatness, and order of the ship and all her accommodations are remarkable, and excited the admiration of the visiters. Commodore Hull will find a welcome here as warm and sincere as his heart can desire. Though the common age assigned to a generation has passed away since he came into this harbor, the triumphant victor of the proud Guerriere, there are still living many, who then greeted him as a young hero, who will be happy to grasp the hand of the veteran, now rich in honors as in years, and and an object of his country's noblest gratitude and best affection. [Courier, of Thursday.

Fire!

The large four story wooden building situated in an Alley at the rear of No. 113 Broad street, and known as "the pigeon house" was discovered to be on fire about half past ten o'clock, Thursday forenoon, and created at first considerable alarm, from the inflamable nature of the materials by which the building was surrounded; but owing to the prompt and active exertions of the fire department, the flames were speedily got under, without having effected any considerable damage. This house or building, occupied by thirty or forty Irish families, of the lowest grade, has long been complained of as one of the greatest nuisances in the city, being a depot of filth and infamy. [Times.

LIGHTNING, "SPARE THAT TREE." An old elm tree in the centre of Pittsfield, Mass., was struck by lightning a few days since, much to the sorrow of the inhabitants. It is a noble specimen of the productions of nature, and a century since, it stood conspicuous in the forest which then surrounded it. It is 150 feet high, and for 90 feet it is perfectly straight, and without a limb. On its summit, the branches shoot out like a Palmetto, and form an object of great pride and beauty in the village. It is over 15 feet in circumference at its base, and although badly shattered, every effort is made to save the "old Elm Tree."

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL. On the sixth of June, the mail from Augusta to Milledgeville, was robbed between Camak and Warrenton, the letters all torn open, and many valuable papers, checks, drafts, &c., partially or wholly destroyed. Of the money abstracted, about 300 dollars has been recovered.

The robbers were two negroes, who have been arrested, and have confessed their guilt. The packages, Savannah of the 4th, Augusta of the 6th, with letters from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore of the 2d, and Charleston of the 5th and 6th, were among those rifled. [Post.

DISTINCTIONS.—A French Abbe travelling in the stage, was asked by a young clerk, a would-be wit and atheist, if he knew what difference there was between a priest and an ass, and upon being answered in the negative, said that the priest carried the cross on his breast and the ass on his back.

After the laughter had subsided, the Abbe asked if the clerk knew the difference between a clerk and an ass. "No," was the reply.— "Nor I," rejoined the Abbe.

BRISTOL (PA.) JULY 19th.—One of the most important lines of our expensive improvements is again useless. On the night of Thursday last a violent storm which prevailed here and higher up on the river, tore away the bank of the Canal near New Hope, and emptied its waters into the Delaware. The extent of the breach is so great as to induce well-grounded apprehensions of a protracted interruption of the navigation. [Phil. Chronicle.

A SHOCKING DEATH.—A man died on one of the flat-boats on the New Orleans Levee, on the 6th inst., of a decease which baffled his physician. A post mortem examination took place, and upon examining the brain, it was discovered that an insect about an inch long, known by the name of a centipede, or hundred legs, had crawled into his ear, causing thereby an excruciating death.

PIRACY. It is stated in the New York Express that Levi Lawson, captain of the schooner Sylph, of Indian Key, Florida, was lately arrested on the complaint of Mrs. Elizabeth Housman, owner of the said vessel, which was licensed for the purpose of wrecking on the coast of Florida, and on the 18th of June last, Lawson decamped with her, and the cargo without her knowledge or consent, and, as she believed, with a felonious intention.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, in his speech to the electors of Tamworth, states that the number of slaves annually brought from the coast of Africa to Cuba, is at least 50,000.

The Editor of the New York Herald has been committed on three writs issued by the New York Court of Sessions on indictments for libels found by the Grand Jury of that city.

SUICIDES IN FRANCE.—We see it stated that 700 females committed suicide, last year, in France, and 2,300 men—making a total of 3,100 self-destroyers.

FIRE.—On Wednesday afternoon, the barn of Harmon Curtis, Esq., in Jamaica Plain, was burnt with all its contents.

A man seventy years old has been arrested in Philadelphia charged with having attempted to commit violence on the person of a little girl.

Madame Restell has been convicted of misdemeanour in producing the miscarriage of Ann Maria Purdy, by the use of instruments.

A MISER grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

WATERFORD SUFFERERS. The Troy Wh[ig] says about $2000 have been subscribed in th[at] city for the relief of those who suffered by th[e] Waterford fire, and about the same amount [in] Albany. This will more than make good th[e] losses of those who are really destitute.

ECONOMY. The following Land Offices ha[ve] been discontinued under the provisions of th[e] act of Congress of the 12th June, 1840, viz: Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Cincinnati, and Wooster, in Ohio, and the office at Mon[roe] in Michigan.

☞ The Cultivator circulates extensively in every town in Massachusetts, and has a large circulation in every State in the Union, particularly in the New-England States, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Rev. Charles W. Ainsworth to M[iss] Hannah G. Bride. July 20, by Rev. Mr. Rogers, M[r.] Joseph A. Sprague, of West Brookfield to Miss M[ary] Cuddie, of Boston.

In Charlestown, Mr. Benjamin Brown to M[iss] Esther P. Nichols.

In Nantucket, July 16, Mr. John L. Jones, of Bo[s]ton, to Miss Emeline G. Wilber.

In West Amesbury, by Rev. L. W. Clark, Mr. J[...] Hodge, recently of New York, to Miss Mary Cla[...] —after a courtship of 35 years.

In Salisbury, by Rev. Mr. Sawyer, Mr. John [...] Colby of Amesbury, to Miss Laura A. D. Dow.

In Ipswich, Mr. Thomas Pierce to Miss R[...] Wade.

In Cambridgeport, Mr. David S. Hobart, of Au[...]bon, Ill., to Miss Abigail G. Stimpson, of C.

In Amesbury, Mr. Edward Bartlett to Miss Sa[...] Peirce.

DEATHS.

In Wayland, July 15, Mrs. Hepsibeth K. wi[fe of] Mr. Thomas J. Ware, and daughter of the late J[...] Kimball, of Natick, aged 39.

In Salem, July 18, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Ja[...] Arrington, deaf and dumb, a native of Groton, N. H., aged 27.

In Weymouth, July 19, Eliza Jane, daughter [of] Quincy Pratt, 2 yrs. and 5 mos.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago, Hon. John [...] Wiley, President Judge of that Judicial Court. [He] was a native of New Hampshire, but had been a [resi]dent of Cleveland since 1821.

In Swanzey, Mr. Ebenezer Holmes, a revolutionary pensioner, 79.

In Nashville, Tenn., July 3, W. Hassell Hunt, [...] a native of Mass.

In Wrentham, July 14, Dr. Samuel Bugbee, an em[...]inent physician, about 60.

At Livermore Falls, Me., Mrs. Lucy White P[ark]hurst, formerly of Watertown, Ms. widow of the [late] Isaac Parkhurst, of Livermore, 82.

In South Hampton, N. H., on Wednesday, Ju[...] Miss Rhoda C. Woodman, only daughter of Sa[...] and Rhoda Woodman, 36 years 6 months.

In Apalachicola, Florida, Gen. John Locke, form[er]ly of Seabrook, N. H.

In East Kingston, Mr. Aaron Tilton, 72. M[rs.] Elizabeth Sanborn, 75.

In Haverhill, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Abel Osg[ood,] 72.

In Bradford, Miss Sarah Wood, 91.

Whole number of deaths in Boston for the we[ek] ending July 17, 20. Males, 12. Females, 8. S[till]born, 5.

Of consumption, 3; coxalgia, 1; croup, 2; infa[...] 2; lung fever, 1; marasmus, 1; delirium tremens, [...] disease of the lungs, 1; typhus fever 1; teething [...] disease of the heart, 2; debility, 1; pleurisy, 1; p[ar]alysis, 1; drowned, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Boston, July 20.

Ashes. No change on our last quotations has taken place—the receipts of the week are not large, and have gone off pretty freely.

Coals. Further cargo sales of Nova Scotia have been made, part to arrive, $6 75 a $7 per chaldron. The arrivals of Anthracite this week have been [...] account of dealers and manufacturers. Prices [...] nominally the same as before reported.

Coffee. But little doing with the trade—and [for] export the demand rather exceeds 2000 bags. [...] Domingo at 8½ a 9c. per lb; 100 Aux Cayes 8½c; [...] do Porto Rico 11 a 11½c, 6 mos, and part of an [ordi]nary importation at 10 a 11½c per lb, 4 mos cr.

Fish. There is no demand for any kind of Fish except for retailing. Shore Cod $2 a 2 12 [per] qtl; small do, shipping quality, 2 25 a 2 50; [...] Haddock 1 50 do; and old catch $1 per qtl; [...] $1 a 1 12½ do. There have been but few arrivals [of] Mackerel this week, for which a ready demand [has] been experienced, and prices are consequently a sha[de] higher—No. 1, $11 50; No. 2, 10 25; No. 3, [...] a $6 per brl. Shad, few in market, and prices [the] same, $9 50 a 10, cash.

Hides. The demand for Hides continues una[bat]ed; about all in market are now taken from [first] hands. The sales during the week comprise the [bal]ance of a late importation of Buenos Ayres, 170[...] 14½ at 15c per lb; 400 Para, wet salted, 8c per [...] 700 St. Domingo, 13½c, 6 mos; 5000 Buenos Ay[res] sold at Salem at 15c per lb, 6 mos. cr.

Hops. The stock is now chiefly held by one [con]cern, and prices have again advanced. The accounts from the plantations in England continued favorable [to] the last date, and old duty was estimated at £16[...]

Molasses. The transactions since the last rep[ort] comprise about 1000 hhds, mostly at 16½ per [gall] for Cuba distilling, and one or two parcels ordinary 16 a 16½ do do. The bulk of late importations [is] stored, and held for better prices. 300 hhds Ha[vana] sweet sold at 18½ a 19c; 50 do. do, 20c; 10[...] Muscovado ordinary, 20c; and a lot of Cienfuegos 25c per gall, 6 mos.

Provisions. There has been a better demand [for] Beef, and Pork, and Lard, and states of the fo[rmer] have been made at an advance on last week's prices. Pork without change.

Salt. A sale by auction of 400 bags Liverpool fine was made to-day at $1 60 a 1 61 per bag; and another parcel at 1 45 a 1 50 per bag, cash.

Sugar. There has been a better demand for [...] Sugars, and good qualities continue to maintain [...] prices. Sales to the trade have been 600 boxes Cuba brown 7¼ a 8c; 3 a 400 do, for refining, 7½ a 7¾; 150 boxes white do, 9½ a 10c; 50 do. do., 9½c. A[n] entire importation of 338 hhds Porto Rico, at su[p]posed 6¾c per lb.

Tea. There has been a steady demand from the trade, with sales country made Young Hyson, 75 [a] 80c; Canton made Young Hyson, 55 a 60; Souchong 50 a 55c; and Ningyong 65c—latter is now generally held at 70, and very little in market.

Wool. We do not learn of any transactions [of] importance in this article. The new clip begins [to] come in, and some sales have been made at about [...] tations. Pulled is more inquired for, and some sa[les] have been made at recent prices.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, July 20. FLOUR. The sales of the week consist of 200 brls. extra Eagle $6 50; 200 [do.] Fredericksburg 5 94, 4 mos.; 300 do. do. 5 87½ [do.] 200 do. Richmond City Mills 6 25, cash; 400 do. Howard st. 5 87 a $6, 4 mos.; 400 do. Pennsylvania and Ohio, 5 62, 4 mos.; 200 do. common mixed lot [...] 5 37½, cash; 200 brls. Georgetown, extra, $6; 100 do. do. good 5 87½ per brl.; 200 brls. Genesee [...] ground at 5 62½, and fresh ground 5 75 per brl. We learn by accounts from England, received to-day per Caledonia, that although a good deal of rain had fallen during the two weeks ending 3d inst., the weather on the whole has been seasonable and favorable for the growing crops of Grain, which continue to look very promising throughout the country, and millers and dealers have consequently shown the same reluctance in stocking themselves that we have had to notice for some months past, and the sales of all kinds of Grain have been limited at about previous rates.

GRAIN. The transactions in Grain indicate a firm market, and some prime parcels have been taken at a further advance on prices. Sales consist of 5000 bush. yellow flat, 66½ a 67; a cargo do. do. sold at auction 66½; 3000 bush. white, from store, 65 c.; Delaware Oats, 2500 bush. 44c. No sales of Rye or Beans of any importance.

, July 21. FLOUR. The market is and we have no sales of importance to

cargo of 2158 bushels of new North at was offered, but remained sold last old Wheat is held at 1 25 and upwards Northern Rye, 62 c.; Oats, 45 a 46; , 67c. weight; Jersey, 68c. measure.

hia, July 20. FLOUR. A sale of nsylvanie, at 5 50; Penn. fresh ground, n, 5 12 a 5 25. Rye flour, 3 12½.

sales of prime red Penn. Wheat, 1 19; steady at 67c.; White, 51; Oats, 40c.

, July 19. FLOUR. Holders are ing to sell good standard brands a 5 50; ave come to our knowledge. City Mills at is offered at 6 00; Susquehannah,

sales of several parcels of new Maryland quality, 1 17 a 1 14; Penn. old, at 1 18 Rye, 60; Maryland Corn, 63 a 64, and a 68c.; no change in price of Oats.

E AND MEAT MARKET.

, Monday, July 19. At market, 330 0 Cows and Calves, 2200 Sheep, and 40 Beef Cattle unsold. 115 Beef Cattle w York, and 130 are expected next

of Cattle—We again reduce our quota- spond to sales. First quality, $5 75 a quality, $5 00 a 5 50; third quality,

Calves—"Dull;" we noticed sales at $15 2, and 35.

s of Sots: $1 50, 1 62, 1 88, 2 00, 2 25, and 275.

small lot of Pigs 5 a 6½, and a lot mostly c.; old hogs from 4½ to 5½. At retail,

rk, July 19. CATTLE. At market, Beef Cattle, including 200 head left over 0 were from this State, and the balance n; and 1500 Sheep and Lambs. arket was more active, but prices same ll sold at $5 50 to $7, averaging $6 25

Lambs were more plenty, and sales less were taken. Sheep at $1 50 to $4 00 50 to $3 each.

y, July 19. CATTLE. About 400 Cattle were offered and 100 were sold at 100 lbs. Live hogs are not plenty and 0 per 100 lbs.

FEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

w, per bushel	a	2 00	
ash, per doz	a	.. 25	
per bushel	a	1 00	
w, per bunch	a	.. 8	
w, per bunch	a	.. 8	
, per bunch	a	.. 08	
w, per bunch	a	.. 6	
all peck	a	.. 25	
new, per head	6 a	.. 8	
head	3 a	.. 4	
per bunch	3 a	.. 4	
ots, per pk	a	.. 25	
, per doz	25 a	.. 37	
bushel	1 50 a	2 00	

Fruit.

ries, per box	20 a	.. 25	
ries, per box	a	.. 12	
per quart	12 a	.. 17	
ries, per box	25 a	.. 37	
per box	8 a	.. 10	
per doz	17 a	..20	
ies, per bushel	2 00 a	2 50	
	25 a	.. 50	
bies, per lb	4 a	.. 5	
ed, white, per bush	1 50 a	.1 75	

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

mp, per lb	25 a	.. 37	
kin	14 a	.. 18	
w milk, per lb	7 a	.. 10	
our meal	2 a	.. 4	
dozen	a	.. 15	
ch, per lb	8 a	.. 14	
ed	6 a	.. 8	
ice	8½ a	.. 9	
w, p r lb	9 a	.. 10	
e hogs	6½ a	7	
ing, per lb	12 a	.. 15	
ch	10 a	.. 12½	
ed	7 a	.. 9	
ston, per lb	9 a	.. 12½	
estern, do do	8 a	.. 10	
, per lb	8½ a	.. 10	
stern, per keg	8 a	.. 8½	
lb	8 a	.. 10	
per lb	a	.. 8	
	6 a	.. 10	
ves	5 a	.. 7	
per lb	12 a	.. 16	
per lb	10 a	.. 15	
per dozen	1 75 a	2 00	
per lb	6 a	.. 12½	
per qr	50 a	1 00	

L AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

mp, per 1000 lbs	a	8 00	
do	10 00 a	10 00	
	10 00 a	10 00	
	a	8 50	
ehard, do do	a	8 50	
ntain, do do	a	8 50	
chaldron	a	6 50	
per basket	32 a	.. 37	
Wood, dry, per cord	a	6 00	
do do, do do	a	5 00	
do do	7 00 a	8 00	

SEED MARKET.

Seed, brown, per bag	10 00 a	.. ..	
" white, per bag	10 00 a	.. ..	
ed, per bushel	3 00 a	3 50	
ed, " "	3 00 a	3 50	
l, per bushel	1 37 a	1 50	
American, do do	a	.. ..	
Northern, per pound	12 a	.. 13	
Southern, " "	7 a	.. 8	
Foreign, " "	a	.. ..	
White Dutch, per lb	20 a	.. 25	
ucerne, or French	30 a	.. 33	
or Herds Grass, bush	3 50 a	3 75	
bushel, northern	a	1 50	
Southern, bush	45 a	.. 55	
Grass, "	3 00 a	.. ..	
"	2 00 a	2 50	
"	a	1 00	
per bushel	a	1 00	
"	a	1 00	

HIDE MARKET.

Ayres, dry hide per lb	14½ a	.. 15	
ro, dry salted	11½ a	.. 12	
ide	14½ a	.. 15	
ior	a	.. ..	
	11 a	.. 11½	
	a	.. 12½	
dian	12 a	.. 13	
	13 a	.. 16	
slaughtered	5½ a	.. 5½	
cow, green salted	1 00 a	1 40	
" " light	a	.. ..	
dry	75 a	1 25	

LEATHER MARKET.

best tannage, per lb	30 a	.. 32	
country, per lb	27 a	.. 29	
e, city tannage	29 a	.. 30	
dry hide	23 a	.. 25	
rk, rejected light	22 a	.. 24	
" middling	20 a	.. 22	
" overweight	18 a	.. 20	
" slaughter	21 a	.. 22	
dry hide	21 a	.. 22	
er Upper in the rough	a	.. 24	

LIME MARKET.

ton, per cask	70 a	.. 80	
	65 a	.. 70	
St. George Co's	a	.. ..	
white lump	1 25 a	1 50	
2d quality	1 00 a	1 12	
common	75 a	80	

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	13 00 a	14 00	
Good Country, new hay, per hund	80 a	.. 90	
Straw	50 a	.. 60	

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood,	33 a	.. 36	
" " " ⅜ "	38 a	.. 40	
" " " ½ "	42 a	.. 44	
Pulled Wool, superfine	42 a	.. 45	
No. 1, Lambs'	37 a	.. 40	
No. 2, "	26 a	.. 30	
No. 3, "	18 a	.. 20	

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00 a	20 00	
do do do finished	28 00 a	30 00	

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	15 a	.. 20	
2d " " "	a	.. ..	

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs. cash	2 25 a	2 37	

Boarding School.

THE subscriber proposes re-opening the school formerly under the charge of his father (the late Thomas Fry,) in which undertaking he respectfully solicits the patronage of the former friends of the school and others. The year will be divided into three terms of 15 weeks each. The first or Fall term will commence on the first second day (Monday) in the ninth month (September) the Winter term on the third second day in the 12th month (December) and the Summer term on the fourth second day in the 4th month (April;) the Summer and Fall terms being preceded by vacations of three and four weeks respectively.

TERMS—For Board, Tuition, &c., $25 00 per quarter of 12 weeks, one half to be paid in advance—For Tuition alone $3 50. Instruction given in Latin and French if desired, for which the usual additional charges will be made. It is desirable that all applications for admissions the ensuing term should be made soon. JOHN E. FRY.

Bolton, 7 mo., 24, 1841. 3w.

Bargains! Bargains!

SMITH & McQUAID,

335 WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE just received from the New York Auctions an assortment of **Seasonable Goods**, among which are the following, viz:—

Chine Fig'd and Plaid Mantles, prices from	$2 50 to 6 00
Real Mohair black Mantles, plain and embroidered,	4 00 to 5 50
Super quality and beautiful colors 6-4 Silk Shawls,	4 50
9-4 Figured Silk Shawls, very heavy Fringes,	6 00
9-4 black Silk Shawls, heavy Fringes,	6 00
9-4 plain black Italian do, " "	6 00
9-4 large cord Velour Ottoman Silk Shawls,	10 00
9-4 embroidered figure, 2 colors, do do	10 00
9-4 super super Chine Shawls,	12 00
8-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,	5 00
10-4 black Filet Shawls,	4 00
6-4 Cashmere, beautiful colors, for 2nd mourning,	10 00
9-4 plain Cashmere Shawls, with Silk Fringes,	4 00 to 5 00
Embroidered and plain Mos. de Lain Shawl, various prices,	
Super super plain Satin Stripe Chally,	50 cts.
" " " black and blue black Mos. de Laine,	50 cts.
Super super Cashmere Mouliones,	50 cts.
" " small plaid Mos de Lain, beautiful for children's dresses,	50 cts.
Printed do, various prices, from	20 to 62½ cts.
Super super plain boiled Poi de Soie, very light colors, best in Boston,	87½ cts.
Super super colored stripe Gro de Attique,	$1 12½
Silks, various prices, from	37½ to 75 cts.
6-4 black Filet, for Shawls,	$1 00
Beautiful patterns Chally Hdkfs,	37½ cts.
Chine Silk Hdkfs, 75 cts.; Twilled Silk do.	37½ cts.
Black and blue black Alepine, 62½; super do, 75c; super super,	$1 00
Super Printed Paris Lawns, colored ground,	33 cts.
Prime Chine and figured Parasols, whalebone frames,	$1 75

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold cheaper than at any other store in this city, at SMITH & McQUAID'S, No. 335 Washington, second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

A. S. JORDAN.

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

No. 2, Milk, two doors from Washington Street, Boston. Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work**, at the Fairs, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to one than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs,** of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs. Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Church's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair. Balm of America.

☞ **Combs made to Order or Repaired.** ☜

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

July 31. tf.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** as a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for ruggedness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 34 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 99 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 70 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 31. 6mo.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of ALDEN DRURY, late of Marlborough, in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

NATHAN N. DRURY, Adm'r.

Marlborough, June 29, 1841. 3w* —j17

Cash Paid for Wool.

AT THE WOOL STORE, near the Post Office Worcester, by BOWEN & BEACH.

July 17. tf.

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

SIMMONS'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTH & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, **Nos. 32 & 34 Ann St., opposite Merchants' Row, Boston.** It is well known that this is the CHEAPEST Establishment in the City to purchase any article in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Line, as every variety can be found, from a pair of Gloves to a superfine Dress or Frock Coat, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the most economical.

Rich Spring Goods---Just Received.

☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they can find every variety of READY-MADE ARTICLES, or can have them made to order. Vests and Pants, in urgent cases, half day's notice. Coats, one day.

It is supposed by many that a genteel Coat, Pants, or Vest, cannot be made in Ann St. I ask nothing to show my goods, or to measure and make up any garment, and if it does not suit the purchaser, and in not 20 per cent. less price than he can purchase the same elsewhere, he need not take it.

Coats, from $9 to 18, from super German, English and American Cloths. A superfine Dress Coat, made from twill'd cloth, at the very low price of $12.

1500 Vests, at prices from 75 cents to $3 50. A superior article at $1 75.

Thin Summer Pants, a splendid assortment of every description, from $1 to 3 50. On hand, 1000 pairs.

Thin Jackets, of this article I have a large assortment, prices varying from 62 cents to $1 25. 2000 on hand. Very superior Linen, white or brown, $1 25.

Thin Coats, a large variety, at prices varying from $2 to 5 50.

Pants, of Cashmere, Cloth, Doeskin, super Queen's and Prince Albert mixtures, &c., in price varying from $3 to 6 50.

Shirts, of different goods, fancy and plain cotton, from 50 cents to $1 25; the last named price are a superior article, with linen bosoms, collars and wristbands.

Shirt Bosoms, ruffled and plain, from 25 to 75c.

Stocks, plaid and plain, of satin and bombazine, some very superior, from 25 cents to $1.

Handkerchiefs, of every description, both Pocket and Neck, prices from 12 cents to $1.

Socks, of Cotton, knit Woollen, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, from 12½ to 37½ cents.

Also—**An endless variety of other Goods,** at much lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere in this city.

The reader will ask how I can sell less? I will inform them: 1st. My rent is one half the rent of a brick building, being wood. 2d. My business is all cash on delivery of the goods; therefore I am able to make quick terms at a small advance. 3d. I purchase my goods from first hands in Boston and New York markets, and get them from 10 to 15 per cent. less price than is usually paid. 4th I do not trust one-half of my sales, and make my other customers pay for the loss sustained in trusting.

☞ Articles ready-made are of superior Goods and good workmanship. Articles made to order, the customer can depend upon good work, as all my coats are made by journeymen. In all cases, if an article purchased does not suit in every respect, it can be returned.

☞ Ready-made Garments on lower floor—Cloth and Cutting Rooms up stairs.

ALL are invited to call, whether they purchase or not, especially purchasers buying to sell again.

☞ LONDON FASHIONS received monthly.

june12—9w G. W. SIMMONS.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; R. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of **53** acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Woodland and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power of Rights for State of Massachusetts, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

june12—tf

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "at home" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Ploughs.

PROUTY & MEARS celebrated **Ploughs** are constantly for sale by the Subscriber at **Bigelow's Old Stand,** in Weston.

REPAIRING done at short notice.

☞ PLOUGHS WARRANTED GOOD.

WILLIAM F. GLEASON.

Weston, May 1, 1841. tf

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlaem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which ran the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness.**"

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas Howard, Hingham,	25
Roggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18¾
E. G. Witting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught; while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial. **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and can-e a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gases evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 18 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE Manufacturer's Insurance Company with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

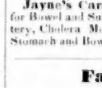
☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

C. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

Desirable Real Estate.

FOR SALE, the **Farm** belonging to the Estate of the late Jotham Bush, situated in the centre of Boylston, 7 miles from Worcester, consisting of about 115 acres, much of it first rate land, to a highly cultivated and productive condition, mostly fenced with stone wall, and supplied with never failing water, with a good supply of engrafted fruit. The House is spacious, commodious, and in complete repair, with two wells of superior and durable water. The Barns are large and in good repair. To one who desires a pleasant country seat, together with a productive farm in a healthy town, this affords a fine opportunity. Also, the out lands, a mile distant, may be purchased with the homestead, if wished for, in part, or the whole, containing about 125 acres of choice intervale and timber land, situated by the Nashua river.

june19—tf JOTHAM BUSH.

Summer Shawls.

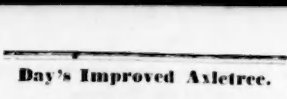
SMITH & McQUAID have just received a splendid assortment of Fashionable Summer Shawls, consisting of embroidered Muslin, Mohair plain and embroidered, thin Silk Shawls, a new style Ombra Net Shawls, the richest in this city, and a variety of other kinds; all of which will be sold at their usual cheap prices, at 335 Washington St., second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

Wanted.

TWO **Journeymen Wheelwrights.** Good recommendations will be required. Inquire of LEONARD DANIELS, Cambridge, Mass.

July 10th.—tf.

Day's Improved Axletree.



N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axletree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by the law.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axletrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument

IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3; and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also, for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

fe16—eow6m

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which he offers at the very lowest rates for cash or on doubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1½ to 2½ inch inmensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Box ds and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other customers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of lines every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of two different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astracham and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

Sea Elephant Oil.

6000 GALLONS of a very superior article, bleached, at 75 cents per gallon, warranted to burn as well as Oil usually sold from $1 00 to $1 25.

ALSO:—A prime article bleached Oil, at 50 cents per gallon, at retail. For sale by

CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER,

Corner of Hanover and Salem streets.

May 22. tf.

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bucking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf. may13

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St. (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for FAMILY use, and offer every article as low as it POSSIBLY can be afforded, adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges.

may8 KIMBALL & PHELPS.

Farming and Garden Tools.

SHOVELS, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Garden Trowels, Pruning Knives, Light Garden Hoes and Rakes, and the like implements in great variety, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St., Boston, nearly opposite Lamb Tavern.

may8—3mo HENRY E. LINCOLN.

Butcher's Stand---To Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and SLAUGHTER HOUSE, situated in the village of Stoughton. This is one of the best stands in the County of Norfolk, there being no butcher within several miles. The buildings are very convenient, and in good order. For further particulars apply to ELIJAH ATHERTON.

Stoughton, May 21, 1841. tf—may22

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 **Merchants' Row, near State Street.** ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds for 1841,** comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Bagas, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wortzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Bags and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULT

POETRY.

THE HEART! THE HEART!

BY ELIZA COOK.

THE HEART — the heart! oh! let it be
A true and bounteous thing,
As kindly warm, as nobly free,
As eagle's nestling wing.
Oh! keep it not, like miser's gold,
Shut in from all beside,
But let its precious stores unfold,
In mercy far and wide.

The heart — the heart, that's truly blest,
Is never all its own;
No ray of glory lights the breast
That beats for self alone:
THE HEART — the heart! oh! let it spare
A sigh for others pain;
The breath that soothes a brother's care
Is never spent in vain.

And though it throb at gentlest touch,
Or sorrow's faintest call,
'Twere better it should ache too much,
Than never ache at all:
The heart — the heart, that's truly blest,
Is never all its own;
No ray of glory lights the breast,
That beats for self alone.

Biblical Chronology.

Among the works recently published in England, is one by a Mr. McDougal, of Manchester, put forth in the form of a letter, addressed to William Cunningham in the county of Ayr. It is accompanied by an appendix, which is quite as large as the main work. In this appendix the author says he proves, that "the days of the creation in the first chapter of Genesis, must be ranked among the prophetical numbers of the Bible;" and shows "that the chronology and the prophetical numbers of the Bible prove each other to be correct in an extraordinary manner, and therefore, that the Jewish scribes become vindicated from the charge of corrupting the text, so far as numbers are concerned, and that the thanks of the world are justly due to them for the great care they must have taken of it." The author aims at proving, that the chronologies hitherto taken are incorrect; that the term "day," as used in Genesis, signifies a period of a thousand years and not of twenty-four hours; and that geologists may assign any age to this planet and to the creation of animals lower than man without contradicting the account given in the first chapter of the first book of Moses.

The American Navy.

Mr. Buckingham, the traveller, has the following paragraph relating to the American Navy.

"The American Navy comprises at present, 1 three decker of 120 guns, the Pennsylvania, built at Philadelphia, and said to be the largest ship in the world, capable of mounting 150 guns, though rated at only 120, and probably carrying no more at present; 11 two-deckers rated as 74's, though all capable of carrying from 80 to 90 guns each; 18 frigates of 64, 44, and 36 guns respectively; 16 sloops of 24 and 18 guns each; and 10 schooners of 12 and 10 guns each—making altogether only 59 vessels of every class; and yet small as it is in the number of its ships its efficiency is so great, and the skill of its officers and seamen so conspicuous, that it is superior in actual force to any other Navy in the world, except that of Great Britain, and would not shrink, singlehanded from a contest with it, gun for gun, and man for man, with a probability of being victor.

Cuba.

It appears that the most productive spot of earth, amounted in the year 1840 to almost twenty-six millions of dollars; being four millions and a half more than in 1839. The quantity of sugar exported was six times as large as the quantity of beet sugar grown in France during a similar period. The immense wealth of Cuba and her great productiveness, in despite of all the embarrassments imposed upon her by Spain, render her an interesting object for the contemplation of political economists. The foreign trade of that island is equal to one fifth of the foreign trade of the whole United States, including cotton, tobacco, bread stuffs, and all the rest. Her internal trade is comparatively small, as there is very little variety in the pursuits of her people, almost all of them engaged in agriculture, and that confined to two articles, the sugar cane and coffee tree.

Found.

A lady and gentleman in passing along Schuylkill Fifth street, Philadelphia, near Arch, on Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, seeing a white bundle upon the step of a two story brick house, approached it, and on touching it, discovered it to contain something animate. They made the circumstance known to a watchman, who took charge of it, and, followed by the lady and gentleman, whose curiosity—especially the lady's—was much excited, carried it to the watch house. It proved to be an old petticoat, in which, lo! was snugly enconced *two new born infants!* The babies were both alive, and apparently none the worse for exposure.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Mail informs the editors of that paper that the Swamscot House was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon. The chimney was thrown down and some slate torn off from the roof. A son of Mr. Cyrus Barney, of Manchester, who was passing at the time, was so much injured by the falling of the chimney, that he died in a few minutes afterwards.

Travels of an Editor.

Mr. Buckingham of the Boston Courier has recently taken a trip to Oswego, on the border of lake Ontario. This town is 38 miles from Syracuse, on the great canal route, three hours ride from Utica, west.—On his return to Utica the Editor says:—

We regretted that we had neither acquaintance nor time or opportunity to form one in Utica. A few minutes walk through Genesee-street, was all the chance for observation we could obtain. Some of the dwelling-houses in this street manifest the taste and opulence of their owners, and many of the stores were spacious. The general bustle of the place indicates that there is business to do, and people to do it. The Great Canal intersects the city, and is crossed by bridges of a single arch each, some of which seem to be, from their height, interruptions to the progress of carriages of all kinds. Both sides of the Canal, as far as we could perceive, were lined with stores, well stocked with merchandize, chiefly flour. The Canal, as you are aware, was constructed at the expense of the State. No merchandize is permitted to be transported on the railroad, which runs almost parallel with the Canal, intersecting the same sections of the country. This is a very proper prohibition, and secures to the State an income which is rapidly operating to the diminution of the original cost of the Canal.

The country around Utica presents most beautiful farming prospects. The fields of corn, barley, oats, and potatoes, and the crops of grass, must answer the highest hopes of the husbandman. We saw also, some fields of wheat, which seemed to contradict all the murmurings which we see in all the newspapers, respecting short crops. But the great wheat-growing country lies further to the south and west than the tract within the range of our vision.

About fifteen miles to the northward of Utica is the village of Trenton—somewhat celebrated for a romantic cascade, which attracts numerous visiters, and which is most painfully remembered as a spot, fatal to a young lady, who, a few years since, ventured on a portion of rock, whose foot slipped and precipitated her down a frightful precipice. The falls, and the romantic scenery in this vicinity, were minutely and accurately described by a correspondent of the Courier a few months ago. The description was extensively copied, and need not be repeated. There are three considerable villages in Trenton.—one of which is called "Holland Patent." The farms in this vicinity exhibit in a favorable light the intelligence and skill of their proprietors. Many of the farmers have a hundred cows, and derive a handsome income from the products of the dairy. The road from Utica to this place, being a turnpike, is, like all other turnpikes, an abominably bad road. A better one certainly might be afforded; for there is much travel on it. At this season, there is a constant flow of visiters to the Falls. A public house, kept near the Falls, by Mr. Moore, is celebrated for its accommodations, and for the liberality with which Mr. Moore entertains his visiters. The village of Trenton is 3 miles from the Falls. It contains a number of pretty and tastefully arranged houses, but does not make a great or imposing show.—Those of its inhabitants, with whom it was our pleasure to become acquainted, and whom we take for a specimen of the whole, are hospitable, polite and intelligent, and refined, to a degree rather higher than in most country villages, so small in population and territorial limits. Their politeness and hospitality are proverbial, and so attractive, that one finds some difficulty in tearing himself away.—In fact, a man whose presence was no indispensably required at some other place, would be rather silly to attempt to leave Trenton.

Some miles below Utica, the railroad passes through Herkimer—a pleasant village, not far from the banks of the Mohawk, and, apparently, near the centre of a beautiful and rich tract of intervale, formerly called the "German Flats."—The agricultural products, so far as we could perceive, were luxuriant and promising. The land we presume is alluvial, requiring but little labor and little manure to make it productive, and bring forth its hundred fold.

The banks of the Mohawk present some exceedingly pleasant views. The scenery is not unlike that of the Connecticut, in its passage between New Hampshire and Vermont. There are rude and barren precipices, a succession of thriving villages, pleasant farms, and solitary retreats, the whole presenting a variety of scenery that gives pleasure to the love of nature, in either her wild or her cultivated aspect.

At Albany, we left the cars of the Hudson and Mohawk Railroad Company, and, in truth, we never felt greater relief from a change. The cars, called *coaches* are divided into three compartments, with two seats in each. Three persons are placed on each seat, and sit facing three others on the opposite seat. The salutary and decent regulation observed in railroad cars and stage coaches in Massachusetts, which prohibits smoking, is not enforced on this route. It was our pleasant good fortune to be in our car with two *gentlemen* who indulged themselves, nearly the whole distance, in the *relaxation* of smoking. They lighted their cigars at the first stopping place.—One of them, after puffing a few blasts in the faces of his fellow passengers, one of whom was a lady, very politely said, "I trust my cigar is not offensive!" to which the other smoker, who had been decent enough to keep his face toward the window, instantly replied, with great apparent satisfaction, "it is not to me;" and then gave a puff, which enveloped the whole apartment in smoke. This was understood by both, we presume, as the unanimous voice of the six, for they kept up the smoke without cessation, during a ride of eighty or ninety miles. We longed for the presence of Mrs. Trollop, to give these ill mannered puppies a spice of her admonition. No *gentleman* will smoke in the presence of gentlemen or ladies. A fellow that asks the question, whether smoking is offensive to others, does it under the consciousness that he is committing an offence against good manners; and he knows that he is imposing on the politeness of others, when he makes the demand. He knows, or, at least, he supposes that they will not be so impolite as to object to his indulgence in what may be pleasant to him, and he therefore takes advantage of their civility to annoy them with his own vulgarity. Such a fellow is either an ignorant blockhead, unused to decent society, or an impudent brute, who is willing to enjoy his own beastly propensities at the expense of the comfort of others.

At Albany, we met with a courteous reception from the editor of the Cultivator, Mr. L. Tucker,—till then personally unknown to us,—who politely accompanied us to the mansion and Farm of the late Judge Buel. The farmers of the vicinity are under great obligations to this gentleman, whose experiments in agriculture have taught them that science and industry can overcome very discouraging appearances, and convert barren sand and unproductive clay to a fruitful soil, and cover it with the richest productions that the climate will admit. The Albians are aware of the advantages they possess as an intermediate depot between the great commercial cities of the Atlantic and the vast interior country which spreads to the west and the north. Many buildings are in progress, in the most busy sections of the city. A city hall recently erected, is a beautiful edifice, and a building now in progress, for the accommodation of the offices connected with the State government, will exceed it in elegance and beauty. When our western railroad shall have been completed to Albany, the citizens of that place may expect a confluence of visiters for business and pleasure, such as no other city in the Union can anticipate. But there should be a bridge over the Hudson at this place, and no *reason* can be assigned why there should not be one.—The Trojans are opposed to it, for no earthly reason that we can perceive, than the dog-in-the-manger policy—it would be little or no advantage to them, and would accommodate *all the rest of the world.*

The Western Railroad is a grand undertaking, honorable to the enterprize which projected it, and to the State whose munificence has enabled the projectors to complete it. A vast deal of labor is yet to be done. A slight view of the work in its present condition, between Chester and Pittsfield, is sufficient to excite admiration. The valleys are in truth exalted, and the mountains made low. It runs over rocky dells, and through ledges of granite or limestone, and winds around the steep sides of mountains, where it would have seemed, a year ago, that no human power or skill could have formed a passage for the human foot to travel.—The scenery through which this road passes, is beautiful, romantic, and sublime. Crossing Connecticut river at Springfield, on a new and substantial bridge erected for the purpose, the road proceeds across the meadow, clothed with the rich and luxuriant vegetation adapted to that prolific soil. No finer patches of corn, oats, barley, rye and potatoes, are any where to be found, than those intersected by the railroad in Springfield and Westfield. After passing Chester village, the road enters a valley watered by the main branch of Westfield river. The valley is bounded by a high ridge on either side, which ridges sometimes approach quite near to each other, and again recede, leaving a broad savannah, which appears to be under good cultivation. At the upper extremity of this delightfully sequestered spot is a depot, and here, for the present, twenty-eight miles from Springfield, the road terminates. A good-sized edifice is here erected, and will soon be finished, which we presume is intended for a hotel. We have never looked upon a spot more inviting to one who would spend a portion of dog-days in seclusion from the noise and bustle of a town, and enjoy the beauties of nature in the wild luxuriance of forest, shrubbery and water tumbling over a bed of rocks. The scene is perfectly enchanting. We know not why this place is called Chester Factory—for no factory is visible, nor could we learn from the dwellers in a neighboring tavern, that there was any such establishment within several miles.

These rambling and imperfect sketches are addressed to you, my dear Mr. PRO TEM., to gratify a friend or two, who yesterday accused us of coming home too soon, and thus detraucing them of an editorial correspondence, which they had looked for with great solicitude. We beg to inform them, through you, that the sketch, though written at home, is precisely what might have been written at some of the places herein mentioned, had we not been hurried "with resistless violence, the pendent world about," as above described. With thanks more than we can express, for the acceptable manner in which you have filled our sometime deserted chair, and entertained our numerous readers, we remain your and their devoted friend, THE EDITOR.

July 13

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN N. YORK. According to the New York Business Directory, there are in that city about 500 commission merchants, about the same number of importers, grocers 550, sawyers 596, brokers of different classes 314, auctioneers 50, hotels 58, porter houses 161, restorators 70, hard-ware dealers 61, hide and leather dealers 42, booksellers and publishers 64, newspapers 45, period cals 61, printers 55, druggists 33, hatters 68, tailors 175, hair-dressers 60.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, July 14. *Senate.* Mr. Clay presented a memorial from many citizens of New York, in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. Merrick from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, a bill to revive and extend the charters of the banks of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Clay from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars without amendment. Mr. Clay said the condition of the Treasury was such as to require that the bill should be passed with as little delay as possible. He expressed the hope that it would be taken up some day this week and passed.

The bill from the House of Representatives making appropriation for the payment of navy pensions, was twice read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill from the House of Representatives making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, was twice read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill from the House of Representatives making further provision for the lunatic paupers of the District of Columbia, was twice read and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan, calling on the President for a list of removals. Mr. Linn occupied the remainder of the morning hour, without finishing his remarks.

The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, being the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Numerous amendments were proposed by the opposition members, which were debated at some length, and finally voted down.

Mr. Clay inquired if Senators had offered all their amendments; if so, he was about to suggest that the bill be printed as amended, and in the meantime to take up the loan bill.

Mr. Calhoun was understood to say that he had one or two to offer.

Mr. Walker also observed that he had one of some importance to offer.

Mr. Calhoun expressed the hope that they might get through the amendments by Saturday.

House. On motion of Mr. Briggs, the call of the committees for reports was dispensed with.

The McLeod affair was debated, but no questions taken.

Mr. Fillmore, (by unanimous consent) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill in relation to duties or drawbacks; which, having been read twice by its title, was referred, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

The bill making appropriations for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, &c., was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wise, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Gilmer of Virginia in the chair,) on the following bill, heretofore reported by Thomas Butler King, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:—

A BILL making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c., of a Home Squadron.

Be it enacted, &c., That for the pay and subsistence, increase and repairs, medicines and contingent expenses, of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers, to be employed as a home squadron, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and ten dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

After a long debate, the bill was laid over, and the Fortification bill was taken up and debated during the remainder of the sitting. At 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 15. *Senate.* Mr. Wright presented the proceedings of a meeting in the Park, of citizens of N. York, in reference to the prisoners at Van Dieman's land. They were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buchanan's resolution then came up, calling for the list of the proscribed, and Mr. Benton stated that he had some remarks to make before the question was taken. It agreeable to the Senate, therefore, he would move to lay it on the table for the present.

Mr. Clay expressed a wish that the Loan Bill should be taken up. It would occupy but little of the time of the Senate, and as there was not in the Treasury over $900,000—not enough for the expenses of a single fortnight—it must be evident that if the bill was to pass at all, it must be passed at once.

Messrs Calhoun, King, Benton and Linn, all violently opposed this proposition with much and loud talking about abridging the freedom of speech, attempting to put in force a gag law, &c., &c., which was put an end to after the expiration of the morning hour, by a motion to go into Executive session, which was carried, and the Senate then adjourned.

House. The Fortification bill was taken up, and the question being on Mr. Clifford's amendment to appropriate $6000 for the repairs of Forts Preble and Scammel, in Portland harbor, it was rejected.

An appropriation of $4000 for works in Portsmouth harbor, N. H., was also rejected.

The appropriation for Fort Washington was reduced from $35,000 to $5000. A discussion then ensued on the general merits of the bill, which lasted until the House determined to adjourn, without having come to any final decision. The whole sum proposed to be expended in fortifications, provided for in the bill, is $1,971,597 86.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Royal Mail steam-ship Caledonia, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock, Saturday, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst. making the passage in 13 days.

The Caledonia brought 74 passengers to Halifax, landed 27 there, and took on board 6 for Boston.

The Acadia arrived home on the morning of the 29th, in ten and a half days from Halifax.

The Great Western, although 16 days out, had not arrived at Bristol.

Every vestige of hope for the safety of the President had flown.

Dissolution of Parliament.

All England is in a ferment. Parliament was dissolved on the 22d of June by the following speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have come to the determination of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service be provided for in the manner less burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means, which the Constitution has intrusted me, of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the cause of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the civil and military establishments.

My Lords and Gentlemen: In the exercise of my prerogative I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects, and I rely on the co-operation of my Parliament and the loyal zeal of my people for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world, which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country.

The Elections

Are progressing with great spirit thro'out the United Kingdom; but it is impossible to say which of the two great political parties will triumph. Each anticipates a majority of 50; but up to the evening of the 2d, the late ministerial party had the best of it—the latest returns standing thus: Liberals 159, Conservatives 146.

Lord Palmerston had been rejected for Liverpool by a majority of 1361.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London.

The country was rife from end to end with Election riots and murders.

Mr. Fox Maule was sworn on Monday as a privy council.

A great many new peers will be made, it is believed, before the present ministry leave office.

Lady Mansell, lady of Sir Thomas, died on Monday at Brighton.

Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, died 28th May.

Wm. Power, son of Mr. Power the comedian, has received a government appointment.

Troops for China!

A contract has, we understand, been concluded with Mr. Green, the ship owner, for tonnage for the conveyance of 1000 troops, which the Government are about to send direct to China. Three vessels have been taken up for this service, at a charge to the public of 15,000.

France! Unsettled!

The party adverse to the peace of Europe is again beginning to be active—The war mania is again rising; and it is by no means satisfactory to know that some of Louis Philippe's Ministers show a disposition to encourage it. The French Marine Minister is threatening, and at variance with the pacific policy of M. Guizot. Vessels are being regularly despatched to the Mediterranean. The Turkish Empire is distracted—Eastern affairs unsettled; and this, coupled with the state of feeling in Paris, all dictate the prudence of not relying on the professed peaceable disposition of France.

Spain.

Madrid letters to the 24th of June, announce that the Cortes have declared vacant the office of Guardian to her Majesty Queen Isabella II.

The young Queen of Spain is reported to be in a very bad state of health.

Portugal.

The ministerial crisis has been brought to a close, and a new cabinet formed.—The financial affairs of Portugal are still in a very deplorable condition.

Greece.

The island of Candia is still in arms.—France indicates some intention of countenancing this movement, and King Otho has already done so. The latest news from Bulgaria and Macedonia was of an unfavorable character. Private letters from Malta state that Mehemet Ali would not accede to the clause of the Lattischeriff fixing the amount of tribute at 40,000,000 piastres. He declares he will not pay more than 6,000,000.

China.

The India mail, by express, has arrived but brings no definite news. The armament against China, which was to leave on the arrival of Sir W. Parker, consisted of two large frigates and two iron steamers. 2000 men were to be embarked on board these vessels. Another reinforcement of 1000 men will leave in a few days for China.

Death of Madame Catalani.

Letters were received in town yesterday from Milan, which announce the death of this great mistress of song. She expired at her casino, on the banks of the lake di Como, on Sunday, the 20th of the month, in the 61st year of her age.

Court of Common Pleas.

SATURDAY, July 17th. *Imported Guarantees.* Cheney & Spaulding vs. Whitney. This was an action brought to recover thirty-one dollars and twenty five cents for Coals delivered to a person named Field, on the recommendation of, as it was contended by Plaintiff's counsel, the *verbal* order of the defendant. It appeared in evidence that Whitney, who was in the habit of dealing with the plaintiffs, introduced Field who purchased coal to the amount claimed. Whitney at the same time saying that "the pay would be made right." This, the plaintiffs took as a promise on his part to be responsible, and accordingly the sum in dispute appeared in their books, produced in Court, as debited to the defendant. It was further proved, that sometime after the delivery of the Coal, in a conversation between plaintiff and defendant at the office of the former, that the latter said "he was quite mistaken in what he of a man held was, and that if he had known in time, he would not have advanced or recommended him to the plaintiffs." For the defence it was contended that a verbal order for the delivery of goods to a third person did not bind the party so ordering, the payment for such goods, and further that a *verbal* promise or promise to pay, *after* the delivery of goods, by any other than the actual vendee who received them was not binding in law subject the party promising to the penalty in law for non-payment. The last point we however understood was overruled by the Court. The main facts were recapitulated in a brief charge to the Jury, who retired, and after a short absence came into Court with a verdict for defendant.

[From the Hartford Review.]

Drunkenness.

There is no vice so degrading—none that begets so much crime as drunkenness. In all its forms and under all circumstances it is hideous, for it never brings comfort to the poor, contentment to the rich, consolation to the afflicted, wealth to the indigent, prosperity to the unfortunate, nor wisdom to the ignorant. It has not one virtue to recommend it, but, on the contrary, a thousand vices to recommend it. It has no regard for decency—none for decency, it wages war against man's best interest and the peace and well-being of society, it corrupts virtue, destroys innocence, ruins health, degrades the mind, and turns man into a beast.

It has no conscience — no feeling humanity — it sympathises with none, but seizes on the moment of misfortune to blind its victims and destroy them. It brings disease where health, peace and happiness reigned, and from its wings some wings it drops the mildew of sorrow and the blight of death.

It murders, burns and ravages without mercy, it fills our almshouses with paupers, our penitentiaries with criminals, our work-houses with vagabonds, our streets with filth, misery and pollution, and the world with bitter tears of sorrow. *What crime is there that it has not produced?*

Henceforth and forever, we are its sworn enemy—we shall wage against it a war of extermination—we shall deal the dead iest blows we can inflict, and give it no time to parley nor make any of peace—nothing but total extinction, utter and complete annihilation will satisfy us—we were born with a disgust for it, that has ripened with our years into the deadliest hatred and now, once more we say "war to the knife!"

Texas.

Later news has been received by way of New Orleans, from Texas. A proclamation by President Lamar has been printed at Austin on the Spanish language for distribution immediately upon the arrival of the expedition at Santa Fe. It is said to be a very able paper, and will probably have its desired effect, that of bringing the people of Santa Fe at once under the Texan government. Should they not see fit however, to accede to the terms offered by the Texans, the force under Col. McLeod will attack the town, and the result can hardly be doubtful. Texas claims to the Rio Grande, and sooner or later she will have all her claims. It will be seen therefore, that the aims of this Santa Fe expedition are of no trifling character, but deeply important in more ways and one. Intelligence of its movements will be awaited with inconsiderable degree of anxiety.

But won't you *take* my word, sir, said I tell you I will call and liquidate the demand on Saturday next? said a delinquent debtor to a dunning creditor, to whom he had had sharp words. No, rejoined the other, I would rather you would *keep* your word.

HYPERCRITICAL. "Give me a penny, your Honors," said a sturdy Waterford beggar to Mr. and Mrs. F. "We have none to give ye," was the answer. "That's bad English," was the cool and caustic reply of the Irishman.

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING. Lieut. R. H. Lancaster, of the 1st infantry, was struck by lightning on the 5th inst. at Chrystal River, Fla., while standing in the stern of a sail boat, and instantly killed